ar efforts and put a damper on enthu-asm will necessarily prevail. Many believe that the Imperial Gergan Government already has achieved first of its object by permeating the at-mosphere in enemy countries with peace thoughts and creating the impression that the war is virtually over. Officials hat the war is virtually over. Officials here believe that Germany deliberately

But even in advance of the receipt of the official text by the President senti-ment here and in Entente countries ap-pears to have rapidly crystallized in

ears to have rapidly aver of "unconditional surrender" as the large of which the Entente and the failed States would accept.

Military experts in France warn against letting the Prussian war machine, now reeling under repeated blows, escape intact by an agreement to permit it to return to its ewn soil. A plan mit it to return to its ewn soil. A plan of strategy, which will absolutely remove the menace of future Prussian militarism for all time is said to have been worked out. This plan, it is said, would be completely robbed of its effectiveness if the German armies by interposing the armistice plea were to a slowed to withdraw with their equip-

Attitude of Commanders.

The attitude of the military com-anders is regarded here as of prime aportance because even if President filson should accept the German reply as a ground for suggesting an armistice to the Entente he would find the matter in its last analysis resting on the judg-ment of the military leaders. It is noted that Sir Douglas Haig has already is-sued a warning to his troops to disre-gard the influences of the peace rumors. Military men here assume that Gen. Pershing will follow the same line.

An armistice in the common interpretion of the term means an arrange ant entered into by opposing armie and subject to conditions perfectly un od on the battlefields. Likewise ditional surrender means giving over of arms and equipment by the de-teated army or at least enabling the victorious army to take possession of the strategic points which guarantee

part of the enemy.

Permitting the enemy to retire with his war machine intact to his own soil no sense would constitute uncondi-nal surrender, according to the view dvanced in diplomatic circles to-day coincides with that taken

Question of Guarantees.

as unconditional surrender, it is explained, but no one here believes that that Germany has hitherto shown an
the Imperial German Government would
listen to such an effective means of
the truth or keep her word. The phrasreally guaranteeing their good faith
and peace.

whether Germany's proposal to evacuate invaded territory would mean with-drawal from Aleace and Lorraine. The interpretation placed by one competent authority on the President's fourteen terms was that it would not include.

The reply was received in Lordon Crowds. erms was that it would not include

It also is suggested that Germany evacuate Russian or Rumanian territory for the reason that she is not now at war with Russia and that consequently her troops are not "invading" there. Other points which diplomats to

guarantee is there that the Kaiser and nite opinion.

"Unconditional surrender" is rapidly "Unconditional surrender" is rapidly

the note as given out in the unofficial these being acts from which no military ture to mention Turkey as one of the allies of Germany is also noted and regarded as significant.

The note as given out in the unofficial these being acts from which no military advantage could be gained.

America, it is recognized, has saved the cause of the Allies, the Suaday Observed and the cause of the Allies and the cause of the Cause of the Allies and the caus

For Public Consumption.

been drawn up for public consumption and with a view of affecting the situation both Turkey and Austria as well as

quit herseif. The same design, it is held here, very likely applies to Austria. The subtle design of the Teutonic statesmen to stiffen the resistance of their crumbling allies and their cwn people as well in the event of a refusal by an apparently unqualified acceptance of the President's terms is not lost sight of here, but those cognitant of conditions in both those cognitant of conditions in both those cognizant of conditions in both Austria and Turkey have no doubt that any such object as this cannot be suc-Both Austria and Turkey, it is be-

SOLF ENTERS DENIAL OF SACKED VILLAGES Asserts Devastation Does Not

enemy news service has accompanied the present crisis of the war is the continually repeated accusation that in our retreat we have purposely and systematically devastated occupied French territory. It is untrue that our troops slaughter wounded, intentionally blow hospitals and schools, rob churches d commit other crimes against enemy

prisoners and populations.
"The work of destruction, which in our retreat, as in every operation of retirement in history, was unavoidable, and everywhere has been restricted to measures of really indispensable harsh-ness which are intended to prevent a retiring army from leaving in the hands

retiring army from leaving in the hands of the enemy bases which to a great extent are of a military character."

Dr. Solf asked if the bombardment of French towns by the British and French was a military necessity.

"Have they no thought for the sufferings of the civilian populations," he continued, "which isave endangered places in swarms in pouring rain and toil all along roads to Belgium in quest of protection." The feeding of this civilian population in flight is taxing the resources of the German occupation authorities. Indeed, they scarcely can cope with this task."

METZ AS HOSTAGES

Continued from First Page

by Germany is scoffed at as proposing a conference at which the Kaiser's repesentatives would sit.

the effect that peace terms must be die tated, not negotiated; that no armistice is possible unless it be approved by is possible unless it be said not only Marshal Foch as guaranteeing not only marshal tarritory but the evacuation of occupied territory but also giving the Allies possession of strategetically essential positions in en emy territory that would guarantee the Allies against loss of their present military advantage should Germany resume

Solely Military Question.

Spencer Wilkenson, who is an ac knowledged authority on military his-tory and strategy, makes the following distinction between armistice and peace negrotations: "The question of the sus-pension of hostilities is a military quespension of hostilities is a military question, not a political one. The Government which overrules its military commander on this question makes a mistake which may be fatal. The question of the terms in a treaty of peace is a political one, and must be settled by civil governments, which, if rightly advised, will never suspend the action of military or naval forces except after acceptance by the enemy Government of satisfac-tory preliminaries. These may consist of principles of which the details are to be settled at subsequent negotiations. "A fundamental principle in the con duct of war is that political policy and military strategy should go hand in

PRESS INSISTS ON **FULL REPARATION British Public Demands That**

Surrender Be Absolute.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- The text of the lerman reply to President Wilson's note reached the British Foreign Office this morning from the British Minister at torious army to take possession of a strategic points which guarantee further military resistance on the further military resistance on the foreign Secretary, and Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, left immediately with it to confer with

Premier Lloyd George.
At this juncture it is improbable that any responsible British Minister will make a detailed declaration on the situation arising from the reply. The net step seems to be for the President to consult with the Allies for a general consideration of the German answer, On its face the German note accord-The occupation of Strassburg, Mets and other points in German territory and the insistence upon sufficient disof the President's declaration in January, armament of the German forces to but also his subsequent statements. It guarantee against further attack perhaps would bring about the same effect mans meant acceptance, but of course, as unconditional surrender, it is ex-

late last night to become generally known outside the theatre and res-taurant sections, where at first glance it was accepted as meaning peace. In many places the crowds arose simul-taneously and sang the national anthem. After its publication in the morning newspapers, however, expressions of suspicion were heard on all sides. Many on are:

Assuming the present German reply to be in a measure sincere and assuming that it might be a ruse to save the German armies from utter destruction, that it does represent the will of the utmost of the people are awaiting an authoritative lead before forming a defi-

rogramme at any time they might gaining popularity with the average citwhy was the reply signed by Dr. Will-iam S. Solf. State Secretary of Foreign Office, instead of Prince Maximilian, to whom the President's inquiry was ad-dressed? d?

omission of the word "imperial" by the enemy in his great retreat, as well note as given out in the unofficial as by the sinking of the Leinster—all

server says, but it points out that with-out Great Britain not even America could have saved it any more than it The German answer is believed to have could have been saved without France,

and that the part played by each of these countries has been vital.

The opinion is expressed here that a mere vague statement, such as the German reply, will not be sufficient, and that there can be no question of stouping that there can be no question of stouping military operations. No armistice is possible, it is held, except on most rigorous guarantees that the enemy is not difficult surrender as will be according to the control of such an unconthat she was about to quit, but evidently

> plete, more sudden, and for these reasons we must hold it in suspicion." The Times thus summarizes its views on the latest German peace move. Continuing

Held in Suspicion.

'Many rivers of blood have soaked into the soil of France and Belgium since President Wilson enunciated his four-teen points. The ravages of Attila and even those of the earlier stages of the Asserts Devastation Does Not Mark German Retreat.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.—Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Imperial Foreign Secretary, an an interview sent broadcast by the

nixed commission for making necessar arrangements concerning evacuation, whatever that means," says the Weekly Disputch. "To this the answer is, "Get out!" No arrangements are necessary Men who believe in God cannot bargain with the flends who sank the Leinster."

The willingness of the German Chan-cellor to accept the President's fourteen points reveals Germany in a very chastened spirit, Lloyds News says. "But it does not follow." remarks this paper, "that President Wilson will recommend that the Entente grant an armistics without solid guarantees. To

For Dictation by Allies.

The National News says: "Apparently

The National News says: "Apparently the Potsdam powers failed to realize they are not and are never again likely to be in a position to suggest any conditions. The only peace possible is that dictated by the Allies."

Reynolds Newspaper says that if Germany thinks all that now remains is to haggle about the conditions at the conference, a very great disillusionment awaits her. "The Allies have points in addition to President Wilson's fourteen principles, such as the payment to the uttermost farthing for devastation wrought in France." These, it says, will be demanded, "and explation for the crimes like the torpedoing of the Leinster by the handling over of German ships to replace those sunk by the sea murderers.

"It here is any armistice it must be tantamount to unconditional surrender. And finally, until the German people cast down the Kaiser and the junkers for good the Allies will continue to use all of their force to obtain a victory so overwheiming that these men shall be broken and disgraced."

One of the most significant points in Germany's reply to President Wilson is that it is the first important German's

that it is the first important German the name of the Imperial German Gov-

"The German Government" is an ab-solutely new phrase, and the emission of the word "imperial" is unprecedented. Whether that means catering to President Wilson's views or whether it means a change in Germany remains to be

Sinking of the Leinster.

The sinking of the steamer Leinster gave a stunning blow to whatever feeling existed in England for a peace of reconciliation. The affair caused more indignation than any other submarine exploit since the sinking of the Lusi-

tania.

The contrast between Prince Max's The contrast between Prince Max's benevoient utterances and Germany's day by day military and naval policies is the text for most of the newspaper sormons on the situation. Not only the slaughter of women and children on the Leinster and the Hirano Maru, but the German refusal to exchange prisoners. Leinster and the Hirano Mark, but the German refusal to exchange prisoners and the stories coming from the front of the needless devastation in Belgium and Northern France are working together to put a damper on any sentiment of leniency toward the Central Powers.

It appears plain that the German peace proposals are regarded with more disfavor here to-day than they were a week ago. Even some prominent papers week ago. Even some prominent papers with pacifist leanings are demanding pun-ishment for the violations of civilized warfare as a necessary part of any

ALLIED VIEWS ARE RAPIDLY FORMING

Next Step May Come Sooner Than Expected.

By the Associated Pres-WASHINGTON, Oct. 18,-The Asso clated Press is enabled to say that views rapidly are crystallizing and the next step in the peace problem with Germany will be taken promptly, prob-

ably sooner than may be expected. President Wilson is expected first to decide if Foreign Secretary Solf's reply to the inquiries addressed to Chancellor Maximilian warrants him in presenting Germany's original proposal to the En-tente Alliez. It should be borne in mind that the President's inquiry merely was a move ad interim. in which he proposed nothing, bound himself to noth

posed nothing, bound himself to nothing and merely asked some questions which, he declared, required an answer before he could go further.

If he puts the proposition before the Entente it undoubtedly will draw a quick reply. Despatches last night from London quoting the London Express as announcing that the British, French and Italian governments had reached a unanimous decision for a line of com-

that she was about to quit, but evidently that there can be no question of stopping has been held off by the assurances given illitary operations. No armistice is next move will confront the military party with the choice of such an unconcast and the possible, it is held, except on most rignors guarantees that the enemy is not that Germany has virtually offered to quit herself. The same design, it is held prepare to begin again later.

"Germany has extended its hand in which will bring about one."

"Germany has extended its hand in which will bring about one."

"Germany has extended its hand in which will bring about one."

It has been pointed out that President Wilson's inquiry to Chancellor Maxi-milian to develop whether the Chancellor millan to develop whether the Chancellor merely was speaking for the German leaders who have been conducting the war probably was skilfully framed to pave the way for an opportunity to inform the German people directly that no covenants of peace can be made with the men who have betrayed the world.

There seems little doubt that unless the German world.

the German people themselves, to use the language of the President, destroy the language of the Frement, destroy the autocratic power which of its own choice can disturb the peace of the world or at least reduce it to virtual im-potence, the allied armies will continue the work of destroying that power, on the battlefileds of France and Belgium and probably on German soil. and probably on German soil.

The prediction is being freely made

Asserts Devastation Does Not Mark German Retreat.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.—Dr. W. S. Solf, the Mark German Imperial Foreign Secretary, in an interview sent broadcast by the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, is quoted as saying:

"The prediction is being freely made in the capital to-night that unless German of the manifold crimes, nor do they make any reference to the arraignment of the master criminals who inspired the organized atrocities.

"Before President Wilson accepts the role of intermediary now thrust upon him we trust he will see fit to remind the German Ghancellor that each and all of these problems must be faced."

"The Huns suggest that President wilson bring about a meeting of a certain in the capital to-night that unless Germany's latest move brings peace, a revolution will sweep the Kalser and his development is precisely what he has been working for and that this will be made plain when the veil of diplomatic secrety is lifted and the scenes of the great international drama are disclosed to the world.

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SURRENDER TO FOCH, IS FRENCH DEMAND have frequently occurred in the trans-lations of important official documents and this known fact, if no other, is ac-countable for the invariable practice by

Continued from First Page. to the Allies there will be a diplomatic battle to win. We must not under-take anything that savors of negotiarecommend that the Entente grant an armistice without solid guarantees. To grant an armistice now would avert the impending German military disaster. Therefore, suspension of hostilities must be accomplished by some visible signs of defeat, such as the occupation of Metz and bridgeheads at the Rhine. Marshal Foch can be trusted not to allow Germany to trick him."

assurances, they are mere duplicity. Not one line of the imperial constitution has been changed. It is true that Prince Max of Baden has been forced to construct his Ministry in accordance with the will of the majority, but it is also true that this majority has not the power to reverse him."

German Leaders Done For. The Temps concludes its editorial three The Temps concludes its editorial three:
"The leaders of Germany are done for.
They must at any cost secure a respite
to regain their standing with their army
and with their people. To discuse with
them is to give them back their prestige;
to treat with them would be to nave
them. Let them be told at the earliest
moment possible to address themselves to
Marshal Foch."

In its carlier survey of the respective to

In its earlier survey of the reply the Temps editorial says: "The form of the reply is submissive. Germany admits our victory. Let us rejoice. But the formation of the reply is crafty. Germany attempts to dodge all the consequences of her defeat. Let us beware. In appearance Germany accepts President Wilson's demands. In reality she introduces two restrictions which annul

verything.
"She accepts President Wilson's points, but as bases, not as conditions. To accept conditions closes debate. To accept bases opens debate."

In connection with the passage in

Puts Wilson as Arbiter.

which the German note refers to the Powers associated with the United States, the editorial shys:

"Germany appears to believe the French and English conquered like herself and that President Wilson intervenes as arbiter is a foreign quarrel to put everybody right.

"Instead of promising to withdraw her troops and abstain from devastation." which the German note refers to the

her troops and abstain from devastation. Germany's reply tranquilly demands a mixed commission, where the conquered invader would speak to us as equal to equal, pointing to his hostages when we invoke our victories. There was no question of a mixed commission in January. 1871. when Bismarck imposed an armistice on France."

armistice on France."

The pretense that the German Government has been forced by agreement of a great majority of the Reichstag, the article continues, means nothing. "The same thing was said after the formation of the Hertling Ministry. This Reichstag, which is spoken about but is never allowed to speak, is the same which voiced preparations for the war, voted the war and voted the peace dictated to the Russians and Rumanians. The Hohenzollern regime has more or less changed its label, but still exists in ts entirety.

Foreign Secretary Solf uses the expres-sion "German Government" instead o Imperial Government," as formerly and claims to speak in the name of the and claims to speak in the name of the German people, adds:
"It may or may not be so, for this Government was chosen by the Kaiser and the military leaders and did not emanate from the people."

Various translations into French of the German text of the services of the control of the contro

L'Information, after pointing out that

Jerman text of the reply have been tele graphed from Switzerland. They are substantially the same, except that the first phrase is read in some cases: "The German Government makes its own the principles laid down by President Wil-

Governments concerned of awaiting the official text before accepting as beyond doubt the meaning of documents in

NEUTRAL ZONE FOR GERMAN SOIL ONLY

British Military Men Object to Any Barred Area Outside Frontiers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

London, Oct. 13.—Military circles here are intensely interested in that part of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note in which it is stated Germany stands ready to evacuate Beigium.

It is regarded as certain that should negotiations actually begin Germany first of all would ask for the establishment of a neutral sone between the German and Entente allied armies. Regarding this possibility a British military officer of high rank said to THE SUN correspondent:

"If Germany proposes that she be alowed to retire unmolested to her own rontier and that neutral zones be set up n front of her positions she would gain without further loss of men and mateial what she is now striving desperthe allied armies, which every hour are inflicting greater punishment and threat-ening her with demogalization if not

ening her with demogalization if not with military destruction.

"To permit her forces to retire to the German frontier would not be similent. She is going back there anyhow before Marshal Foch's blows. If she offers to retire to the line of the Rhine and permits the Ailies to take up positions on her own soil, then the neutral zone would be in German territory, and in the provbe in German territory, and in the prov-With such territorial positions ob-lained as guaranttes it would be safe, in the view of military men, to open peace

KISSING IN BERLIN AT NEWS OF PEACE

Populace Overjoyed by Hearing Terms Are Accepted.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sch. LONDON Oct. 13 -- Excitement in Ber in is intense, says the Amsterdam correpondent of the Dally Express. "Strangers kiss each other in the streets and the xchanges of peace congratulations are the only words heard," reports the correspondent. "In the present temper of the people any politician or general who opposed the acceptance of President Vilson's terms would be attacked by a

"The beltef is gaining ground in Ger-many that there is some truth in the reports that the Kaiser is seriously contempiating abdication, especially as many Germans, including a majority of the working class, now realize that his etention on the throne is the greatest

Bulgaria Frees Greeks and Serbs Soria, via Basel, Oct 13.—The Bul-arian Minister of the Interior has is-ued a decree liberating the Greek and Serbian subjects interned in concentra It will be noted that this phraseology them to return to their own countries.

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SACRIFICES MADE IN VAIN

Warns Nothing Short of Surrender Will Suffice-Borah Takes Same View.

Special Despatch to THE SCH WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader in Congress, in a statement to-night, declared flatly that if the United States agreed now to the armistice sought by his views before the world.

Germany the war was lost and all of the The fullest discussion of the entire Germany the war was lost and all of the The fullest discussion of the entire sacrifices of hundreds of thousands of situation which has been brought about lives, of untold wealth and the terrible by the Teuton peace feelers is practically cally certain in both the Senate and the

have gone for nothing.

Ending the war now would leave the German military power unbroken, her fleet intact and the Hun hordes technically victors in the great world conflict. Senator Lodge declared. His statement follows:

Senator Lodge declared. His statement follows:

"Mr. McAdoo and some of the press speak of the German note, if authentic, as a complete surrender. It is nothing of the kind. It is just the reverse. It is not a surrender and it is highly the accept that note it. conditional. If we accept that note it means that Germany has failed to con-quer the world at this moment and that we have lost the war.

"The President made three inquiries. He proposed no terms; he made no promises; he committed himself to nething, no matter what the answer might e. The Germans represent his ques that for the purpose of bringing about an armistice they are ready to accept the President's general propositions and to discuss details. The armistice is the first step, and they propose that evacuation should be arranged by a mixed commission on which they would be represented. Gives Germany Every Advantage.

"If we agree to an armistice now the war is lost, If we refuse an armis-tice the war will be won. If we agree tice the war will be work will have opportunity to restore and refresh umles and accumulate munitions. fleet is untouched. She will be in exactly the same position territorially as she was when the war began. "Then she will gliscuss under President's general proposition the de-tails. The details include everything that is vital—Alsace-Lorraine. Italia Ir-redenta, the independence of the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs and Poland; the ex-pulsion of Turkey from Europe and much else equally important to a real peace and we are to sit around a table and discuss them with Germany, who can refuse everything she does not like under the threat of renewing the war in a more advantageous position.

"It will be a peace of bargain and compromise and the President has said that 'there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise." any kind of bargain or compromise."
"Our only assurance for what may be agreed to after weeks of discussion would be the German word and the German signature—both worthless. The President has said that 'we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us." The Government of Germany has not changed. The Chancellor has charged. many has not changed. The Chancellor protect her own interests. Turkey not has changed. Changing the Chancellor being officially at war with America.

PERILS OF ARMISTICE | no more changes the German Government than the President changing his Secretary of State would change our Government. It is the same Government with which the President said 'we cannot come to terms.' In that state-

Massachusetts Senator Declares Acceptance Will Mean
Losing the War.

Cannot come to terms. In that statement he was absolutely right.

"There is nothing in the propositions about reparation; nothing about the destruction of life by submarine warfare. We should be left to the mercy of the German diplomate to decide what reparation we should obtain, what retribution there should be for the murders of the submarines.

"If the German note is authentic and if we accept it in any degree, there war is

If the German note is authentic and
if we accept it in any degree, the war is
lost and all our sacrifices have been
made in vain. We are on the eve of
victory. We must have an unconditional surrender. We must impose our own terms. If we accept the German note there will be no surrender and we shall be left to humiliating defeat by a peace of bargain and compromise."

Statement Regarded Important.

Senator Lodge is generally understood to represent the views of the vast majority of his party associates. The fact that he refused any comment last night and then issued a prepared statement and then issued a prepared statement "In short, I regret the Prezident's and late to-day, is interpreted to mean that the consulted with others before laying and our enemies, no less than upon our little ways before the president of the president is an and our enemies, no less than upon our

Senator Borah (Idaho) Republican.

in his statement scorned the idea of acceptance of the German terms. He

"One thing is clear, that Maximilian represents the Kaiser. The Kaiser made him Chancellor and the Kaiser can un-make him. The people of Germany have nothing to do with it. They could not keep him in office one hour if the Kaiser should wish to depose him. We are, therefore, dealing with that brutal system of militarism which plunged the world into war and which no compacts,

NEW GERMAN DEMAND

Abandonment of Soil Fatal, Say Conservatives.

Basel, Oct. 13 .- A despatch received here from Berlin says the Conservative party in the German Reichstag has pub-lished the following declaration concerning the German reply to President Wilson's questions:

"Our armies are still far in enemy country. Hefere an honorable peace and the integrity of the empire's terri-tory is guaranteed all abandonment of German soil may be fatal and is irreconcilable with German honor.
"Numerous patriotic societies await with us a declaration from the German

Government saying it will not yield upon these points. The German people are resolved to defend the sacred soil of their country to the last man."

Austrian newspapers received here state that Germany and Austria-Hungary are in complete accord concerning the evacuation of conquered territory and hence Germany's note in reply to President Wilson will stand as the answer

GENEVA. Oct. 13 .- The tone of the German press is quite optimistic as compared with the Austrian, which considers that Germany is working for her own salvation and seeking a separate peace through the United States to

URGES ROOSEVELT

Wants Wilson to Shut Off Parley and Ask for Uncon-

ditional Surrender. Col. Roosevelt dictated the following

statement last night at his home to Oyster Bay: "I rewret greatly that President Wo.

son has entered into these negotiations. and I trust that they will be stopped. We have announced that we will not submit to a negotiated peace, and, under such conditions, to begin negotiations is had faith with ourselves and our Allies Then, if negotiations are repudiated, we will give our enemies in chance to impugn our good faith

own people, for it can't help awaking an uneasy sumpicion that we are an untrust-worthy friend and an irresolute foe. "I earnestly hope that the President

will instantly send back word that we demand an unconditional surrender and will instantly send back word that we demand an unconditional surrender and that we refuse to compound a felony by discussing terms with the felons. "It is deeply discreditable to us that Bulgaria should have been forced to surrender to our allies, while we remained and the send of render to our allies, while we remained neutral, and it is even more discreditable

neutral, and it is even more discreditable to us that we did not long ago declare war on Turkey.

"I wish Congress would pass a resolution of war against Turkey to-morrow.

"In any future negotiations by the President I trust he will remember that good faith demands that we act only the constant will be said that the in concert with our allies, and that this war should be finished by the fighting

mo treaties, no principle of international law can bind."

"DO NOT YIELD," IS

NEW GERMAN DEMAND

no treaties, no principle of international of fighting men.

"It also demands that there should be no confusion of the issues by even a partial resum to the bad old days when conversation and note writing were considered adequate action after he sinking of the Lusitania and kindred

atrocities.

"Moreover, I most earnestly hope that
the Senate of the United States and all other persons competent to speak for the American people will emphatically re-pudiate the so-called fourteen points and the various similar utterances of the President.

"These fourteen points are accn such vague language that miley hem may mean anything or nothing and have a merely restorical value, wase others are absolutely mischievous. "The so-called freedom of the seas," for instance, would, if accepted in the German sense, mean a surrender to the German plan of murder; the proposed disarmament plan, if honestly put into effect by us, would leave us at the mercy of any foreign power that chose

to regard the plan as a 'scrap of paper' and the proposal merely to give nu-tonomy instead of independence to the fung states that among the reforms the German Emperor intends to renounce the right to declare war. said when we spoke of making the world safe for democracy.

"To sum up, let us remember hersafter that we and our allies should all act in concert and with the follest knowledge in advance of any important step by any of us (for to do as the President has done in this case is much worse than any of the things of terret diplomacy because it becomes dangerously near to being treacherous diplo

"Let us also avoid confusing our own people by negotiations or pseud; negotiations and adopt as our motto 'un-conditional surrender.' "



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